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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 15, 1926

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION  
CRIME: WHY? IS THERE A CURE?  
INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS  
WORDS  
PROHIBITION BRINGS RENEGADE

SIERRA 31

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1926

No. 50

## :-: The Industrial Association :-:

The following letter to the chairman of the Grand Jury shows very clearly the unreasonableness of the Industrial Association in refusing to submit any question to impartial arbitration and insisting that it shall be the sole judge of all matters relating to employment conditions in this city. The letter is from the officers of the Molders' Union, and is as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., January 11, 1926.

Realizing your desire to see industrial peace prevail, I am enclosing for your information a copy of our report, which will be made this evening to the Grand Jury. FRANK BROWN.

Mr. Harry W. Gaetjen,  
Foreman Grand Jury,  
750 Bryant Street,  
San Francisco.

Dear Sir—At the suggestion of a committee of the Grand Jury, Mr. Keough, President of the International Molders' Union, submitted to you in writing under date of November 14, 1925, a brief statement of the causes responsible for the difficulty in certain foundries in San Francisco and calling to your attention the chaotic condition created by the Industrial Association in the general foundry industry.

Through the good offices of the Grand Jury, several conferences were held directly between Molders' Union No. 164 and the Industrial Association, acting for these certain foundrymen. Yourself, or Mr. Casey, as representatives of the Grand Jury, were present at all these conferences. At some you both attended. This letter is sent to you as a matter of record and to enable the members of the Grand Jury to judge for themselves why the Molders' Union were unable to harmonize their views with the Industrial Association on the points at issue.

When it became apparent that no progress was being made in the negotiations the Molders' Union submitted in writing, under date of December 14, 1925, a proposition, to-wit:

That all points at issue be referred to a Conciliation Board of six disinterested persons, each side to select three. You have in your possession a copy of this proposition.

Yourself and Mr. Casey, representing the Grand Jury, were present at the meeting of December 21, 1925, when the representatives of the Industrial Association informed the representatives of the Molders' Union that the Industrial Association could not accept of the offer of the Molders' Union, submitted to them under date of December 14, 1925, stating that one of the fundamentals of the Industrial Association was, not to refer any question to conciliation. You will recall that before adjournment the representative of the Molders' Union stated that as they were desirous of reaching an amicable adjustment of the existing controversy that they would submit another proposition to the Industrial Association, which they were requested to do in writing.

Yourself and Mr. Casey were present representing the Grand Jury December 29, 1925, when the Molders' Union representative submitted the following:

San Francisco, Cal., December 20, 1925.  
Industrial Association,  
Room 1201, Santa Fe Bldg.,  
San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—In view of the fact that you have declined to accept our proposition of December

14th, calling for an Impartial Board of Conciliation, we hereby propose to you that all points at issue be referred to the ex-chairman of the Impartial Wage Board, his Grace Archbishop Edward J. Hanna.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) LAWRENCE O'KEEFE,  
First Vice-President,  
International Molders' Union.

You were present, representing the Grand Jury, at the meeting held January 6, 1926, when the representative of the Industrial Association informed the representative of the Molders' Union that at a meeting of their Board of Directors and Advisory Board held January 5, 1926, it was decided that they would not accept of the services of the ex-chairman of the Impartial Wage Board, His Grace Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, as a conciliator of the points at issue, and reaffirmed their position on the question of conciliation, to-wit:

That the Industrial Association will not permit any person or persons other than themselves to conciliate or arbitrate for them.

For almost two months an armistice has been in effect between the Molders' Union and the Industrial Association, which expires January 14, 1926.

The strike referred to in certain San Francisco foundries has been in progress for more than three years and the interest displayed by the Grand Jury in appointing a committee to investigate and if possible to affect a settlement, met with the approval of the Molders' Union, who have endeavored to co-operate with this committee, and if further advice or information is required, we will be pleased to furnish same.

We wish to advise you that the principal point of difference between us is the right of collective bargaining, the Industrial Association denying the Molders' Union this right.

Permit us to call to your attention:

Commission on the Church and Social Service,  
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America;

Commission on Social Justice, Central Conference of American Rabbis;

Administrative Committee, National Catholic Welfare Council;

who have subscribed to the following principles:

"It is hoped that this right of labor to organize and bargain collectively will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers."

Recent newspaper dispatches inform us of President Coolidge's success in bringing about an agreement between American railroad operators and their workers whereby all differences in the future will be arbitrated, affecting nearly 2,000,000 workers directly, and indirectly many times this number.

May we ask how the Industrial Association can justify their action in arrogating to themselves the right to be the sole judges of the economic welfare of the working people. Such an attitude is contrary to the spirit of fairness and has no place in any American institution. The government of the United States has always conceded to the workers under its supervision the right of petition and to deal collectively in any matter through representatives of their own choosing.

The Industrial Association, in your presence,

stated to representatives of the Molders' Union that when questions pertaining to conditions of employment are submitted to them, they will deal with them fairly. Seventy-five years ago, in this country, a similar argument was used by slave owners.

In view of the un-American attitude of the Industrial Association we must continue to protest against the denial of our rights.

With assurances of our appreciation of your efforts to bring about industrial peace in this controversy and regretting our failure, we beg to remain.

Very truly yours,  
LAWRENCE O'KEEFE,  
First Vice-President,  
International Molders' Union.  
A. T. WYNN,  
Secretary, Local No. 164,  
International Molders' Union.  
FRANK BROWN,  
Business Representative, Local No. 164  
International Molders' Union.

### HOW "FASCISMO" IS PRONOUNCED.

With Mussolini dictator of Italy, Fascismo is the national policy of Italy.

Fascismo is another name for autocracy. It is the philosophy that the state is supreme; that the individual is subordinate to the state. It is pronounced "Fah-shezz-mo," with accent on second syllable.

"Fascista" is one who accepts the philosophy of Fascismo. It is pronounced "Fah-shezz-tah," with accent on second syllable.

"Fascisti" is the plural of Fascista. It is pronounced "Fah-shezz-tee," with accent on second syllable.

The word Fascismo is derived from the Latin word "Fasces"—bundles of rods. In Roman antiquity these bundles, usually of birch, were borne before superior magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb.

## BOSS THE TAILOR

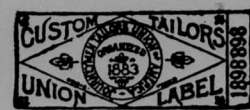
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**CRIME: WHY? IS THERE A CURE?**

The number and variety of opinions expressed by labor men in commenting on the crime situation, at the request of this newspaper, in association with International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers, show that the prevalence of crime is stirring deep and widespread interest.

Labor men, who are in closer touch with the great masses of the people than are most so-called "crime experts," are observing the crime situation, watching its effects and trying to see beneath the surface to find out the whys and wherefores.

Their answers, as here published from week to week, will be presented to the National Crime Commission for the consideration of that body.

Here are two more interesting responses from union leaders. There will be more next week.

B. M. Jewell, President, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor—Stated in a very few words, my views as herein expressed, are not stated as an officer of the Railway Employees' Department. Our Executive Council or convention has not passed upon this question, nor expressed their views, therefore anything that I say represents my individual and personal views.

There is no so-called present wave of crime. Laws have been disregarded, violated, and improperly applied for years. In fact, this has been the situation ever since we began electing political parties, or bosses, or machines.

The remedy, in my judgment, is the building of political organizations on a dues-paying basis, where the members of the political party, like the members of a labor organization, will finance the party in all of its activities, and will control, as they control the labor organization officers, the officers of political parties. Then we will not have government running to sell protection, in order that political parties may have sufficient money and workers to maintain that party.

George L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union—It is the judgment of the writer that a survey of the cause of crime is most appropriate. There is a basis for every act as well as existing conditions. There is usually a strong motive actuating the committal of crime. It is important that the motive not only be ascertained, but the basis of the responsibility for the motive.

Poverty has played a most important part in the practice of crime, and in my judgment has accentuated this destructive custom in America and in the world.

If the commission can find the facts upon which crime is predicated our country can then best apply the remedy. Therefore, I repeat that I consider this movement both opportune and exceedingly important as it affects the well-being of society.

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**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**

Written for International Labor News Service.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

**ENAMEL.**

Among the interesting inventions which have come down to us from the Middle Ages, the art of enameling takes a salient position. Its inventor, Bernard Palissy, lived so long ago that modern books have lost sight of him. The art of enameling originated in very ancient days. The Egyptians used bricks of impressive clearness and lustre for the decoration of their temples. The Greeks and Byzantines were also users of enamel.

Bernard Palissy was born about 1510, although the exact time and place are not known. His father, a glass worker, was too poor to give the inventor a good education. He endeavored to educate himself.

The year 1539 found him back in his native land at Saintes, France. Here he married and practiced glass painting and surveying. When the council of Francis I decided to establish a salt tax, Palissy was commissioned to survey and prepare a plan of the salt marshes in the neighborhood.

One day Palissy saw among the treasures of a nobleman a cup of Chinese porcelain, then regarded in Europe as one of the wonders of the world. He was inspired by it and determined to discover the mode of producing white enamel.

Palissy had to start his investigations at the elementary processes. He had to study the various sorts of clay and earth, and to acquire the arts of molding and turning. He made a collection of different substances, pounded them up fine and spread them over pieces of broken earthen pots. He had no furnace, so he built one. In describing his work, Palissy said:

"But I had no idea how much heat was required. Perhaps I heated my furnace too much, perhaps not enough. Sometimes my ingredients were all burned up, sometimes they failed to melt at all."

His resources were meantime fast approaching the point of exhaustion. His wife was displeased with the turn of affairs and her mood did not improve when Palissy was at last compelled to burn the furniture and even the floors of his house to keep his furnace running.

Palissy was about to give up when one day he

noticed that one of the fragments was covered with a brilliant glazing. He was at last on the right track. It took months more, but success was near. He finally invented a new kind of ware superior to anything yet produced.

He soon became famous and was patronized by the royal family and the nobility. The king gave him a patent and about 1562 he removed to Paris and set up his pottery works. His sculpture in clay and his enameled pottery won recognition as meritorious works of art, and came into demand for the decoration of the homes of the wealthy.

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## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## V. WORDS.

For more than five thousand years—from 4000 B. C. to 1100 A. D.—no mechanical invention of any importance was made. Axes, plows, knives, bows, lances, pottery, wheeled carts, sleds, boats and similar primitive tools and implements were in use before the historic period of men began. The earliest records of the races out of which western civilization developed mention these things quite casually, as if they had always existed. Travelers who years ago visited the uncivilized parts of the earth in hope of finding the springs of the social state recorded that at least some of these things were in use among the lowest races.

Can it be that for fifty-one centuries the vanity of man was satisfied by listening to the tales of prophets and promises of a better world to come? Can it be that the prophets satisfied their vanity by the juggling of words? If we return to our analogy between primitive and modern man, we find much to justify an affirmative answer to both questions.

Oh, the wasted centuries devoted to words! And the present-day wasted lives of preachers, teachers, lawyers, statesmen, editors and after-dinner speakers, whose words ne'er cleaned a spark plug nor oiled a wheelbarrow!

The influence of the Greek philosophers has never been justly valued. If they laid the foundations of the sciences, they also invented casuistry, sophistry, dialectics, rhetoric, logic, the syllogism, and with these laid the foundations of modern education, and won the highest position of honor among the custodians of approved learning throughout the centuries. With these tools they invented argumentation, wherewith they were enabled to separate the yokels from their worldly possessions and to make the yokels feel they had received a favor, out of which grew the well recognized principles of the law and of government.

Eventually Lord Bacon and Descartes were born, Galileo and Columbus. Men began to observe and to guess again. Some tried to reconcile their conclusions with those of previous generations. Others boldly announced the results of their observations and offered them to an astonished world without regard to ancient traditions. Beliefs long cherished went by the board. The earth no longer was the center of the universe; it was round like a ball, floating through space, held there by the powerful force of gravitation.

The stake and the gibbet did valiant service to prevent the spread of the newer knowledge, even as the Tennessee law prohibits the teaching of evolution.

From the fact that vast opposition has met so many ideas, the conclusion has been drawn that mankind in general is opposed to new ideas. This, however, is not a correct conclusion. The readiness with which some ideas were adopted—the

automobile, for instance—is almost a complete refutation of the notion. Analysis disclosed that the opposition is directed to those ideas which are opposed to ideas already established. Galileo was opposed because the popular belief was that the earth was the stationary center of the universe.

Any idea, no matter how preposterous, will find ready acceptance today if it is not definitely opposed to some idea already established. Any idea, no matter how reasonable, will meet hearty condemnation if it is opposed to some established idea, no matter how preposterous the established idea may be.

Man is jealous of his learning, vain of his knowledge, no matter how idiotic it may be. No one may dig away the foundations of knowledge without bringing down upon himself the condemnation of all right-thinking persons—that is, all those who hug the popular delusions.

## LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the address of the Pan-American Federation of Labor?

A.—Headquarters of the Pan-American Federation of Labor are in Room 207, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Q.—Who owns International Labor News Service?

A.—International Labor News Service is owned by the International Labor Press of America, an association of bona fide trade union publications, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill. Matthew Woll is president; R. E. Woodmansee is secretary-treasurer. Headquarters of the news service are in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. It is supported by the income from the sale of its news service to 120 clients who pay a regular, stipulated fee. It is pledged to the policies of the American Federation of Labor but derives none of its income from the Federation.

Q.—Who is the present Secretary of Labor?

A.—The Hon. James J. Davis.

Q.—Who is Jan Oudegeest?

A.—One of the secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions; headquarters, Amsterdam, Holland, with which the American Federation of Labor is not affiliated, owing to contradictory policies on important matters.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY JANUARY 15, 1926

Congress had a big row over the proposition to close government departments the day after Christmas, but the motion to recess Congress for two weeks during the holidays went through with a bang, yet Congressmen generally do not see any inconsistency in their action. They are pretty much like the rest of society, always ready to do something for themselves, but rather balky when it comes to doing the same thing for someone else. They figured that the departmental employees could stay on the job as usual during the holidays even though Congressmen must needs take a rest of two weeks.

So long as there is an unorganized worker in the country there will be work for the trade unionist to do, and there are so many unorganized workers at present that every member of a union ought to feel it his duty to try and bring as many of them as possible into the fold. The American labor movement is now on the upgrade again, and the pace should be quickened by each individual making himself a special organizer whenever he meets a worker who is not a member of the union of his craft. The officers of the unions need the help of every member in this work, and that help should be freely given. Make 1926 a banner year from an organization standpoint.

It can not be too often emphasized that the organization of wage workers is of first importance. No wrong can be righted or ideal realized without the driving power of unity. Men have wasted their lives in futile petitions and hope for improved conditions, but not until they organized were their hopes realized. Again and again must men be shown that there is no royal road to a better day. Those who control the lives of wage earners and their families will not surrender that control. They will only yield as they are compelled by a power intelligently directed. The industrial autocrat may conceal his power, he may exercise it cautiously when unrest is evident, but behind the velvet glove looms an iron fist. He may fill his plant with spies, or he may assume a paternalistic attitude with his company "union," his stock ownership or bonus systems. But always he determines working conditions. He objects to workers having a voice in the manner of their employment—the one thing that distinguishes free men. No man can be free in the true sense until he can act with his fellows. Out of this collective movement comes development in every field of activity. Without organization the worker is a social cipher.

## Prohibition Brings Renegade

America scarcely bats an eye over the discovery that a great portion of the work of prohibition enforcement agents is the work of the agent provocateur.

Yet that is the situation. An agent provocateur is an agent who provokes commission of a crime in order to have a crime for which to make an arrest.

Ten years ago the civilized world associated the agent provocateur with the czarist regime in Russia. The effectiveness of the Russian secret police against revolutionary movements was based on the hateful work of the agent provocateur.

It is always the job of such an agent to urge others into the commission of crime so as to find the associates of those who commit the crimes and also so as to maintain their own jobs.

America, above all other nations, has despised the agent provocateur as the lowest and vilest being in existence. He has been regarded as unspeakably contemptible.

That type of "detective" work is today the basis of prohibition enforcement in one of the most important phases of that work.

Recent testimony in Washington, D. C., showed that one agent procured the commission of crime by the chef and waiters of the principal hotels and that on this procured evidence arrests were made. This same agent gave a banquet for thirteen persons for whose entertainment he procured liquor in his role as an agent provocateur.

This sort of work is going on throughout the United States. Prohibition enforcement agents are procuring the commission of unlawful acts and then are arresting those who are inveigled into the police net.

The right or wrong of prohibition itself does not enter into this question of how law shall be enforced. That is a separate question.

If the provocateur system is to find permanent lodgment in the American police system, then no branch of law enforcement can long remain free from the corrupting influence of the bribery, deceit and betrayal which are inevitably its concomitants. The whole thing savors of the sewer, of dark, evil places where honesty dares not go and would be ashamed to be found.

One of the earliest and always one of the widest uses of this system of provocation was in the disruption of organizations of labor. The spy in the trade union has from the beginning used the tactics of the provocateur—urging the doing of unwise things in order to overthrow those foolish enough to follow his corrupt and treacherous advice.

American law enforcement has always, in theory inevitably, rested upon detection of crime when committed, or the legitimate prevention of crime commission. It has abhorred the business of deliberately inducing persons to commit crimes so that arrests might be made.

The question that confronts the country is whether any particular law is to be made the excuse for the introduction of the old czarist spy system, the old system of procuring crime—the secret police, with all the evils that lurk in that system of underground espionage, bribery and betrayal. The question is whether the agent provocateur, once the shady tool of the autocratic czars, now the equally hateful tool of the equally autocratic soviet dictators, always the police valet of oppressors, is to become a part of American law enforcement machinery.

This is not the prohibition question. This is something else. This is Americanism in law enforcement against despotism in the procuring of crime commission. What is going to be the answer?

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It is pointed out that bread in Fargo, N. D., in the heart of the great wheat belt, sells for 9½ cents per pound, while in London it sells for 4½ cents, or less than half the price at Fargo. Yet more than half the bread of London is made from wheat shipped from North America, largely from the region centering in Fargo. To get this wheat to London it must be carried to the coast by rail, transferred to steamers and taken across the Atlantic Ocean, at considerable expense. Surely there is something wrong with this condition of affairs. There is being formed in this country at the present time an organization that very closely resembles a bread trust, and after it has secured control of the situation the American people can not look for any reduction in bread prices. The very best they can hope for will be that prices may remain where they are now, which is not a very encouraging outlook for the future.

The beef stew eater is generally a non-unionist who gets poor pay and must live according to his meager income. He is not worth as much to a community as a well-paid worker, and he is worth considerably less to the business institutions of his city, his state and his nation, than is the trade unionist who gets decent wages for the work he does. For some reason or other business men are slow to get this logical fact through their heads. They seem to think that by paying poor wages themselves and helping others who pay poor wages they are helping themselves, which is very far from the truth. If a man gets low pay he cannot possibly be a good customer for the retailer, and as a consequence the retailer cannot be a good customer for the wholesaler and manufacturer, and in the end this condition of affairs is bad for everybody, bad for business, bad for industry, bad for health, and bad for morals. This is so clear that it is hard to understand why men who credit themselves with intelligence do not rise up in arms against those who want to spoil things by paying low wages to the workers. It is always better to have workers who can afford to eat porterhouse steak instead of beef stew, better not only for the workers but for society as a whole.

A small group of organized men can produce greater results than a mob ten times its size of unorganized men. This is a generally recognized fact among civilized people. No one who has any intelligence at all will attempt to dispute the truth of such an assertion, yet there are poor fool wage workers who remain outside of the organized labor movement, and some of them really believe they are intelligent human beings. They are, however, fooling no one more than themselves. Everybody else in the world knows they are fools of the first order. It is true, of course, that very few put the matter up to them in that way, but that is what even the bosses who employ them actually think of them. Organization, united, concerted action is necessary in almost every walk of modern life in order to produce results in the complicated world in which we live, and the individual or group of individuals that remains unorganized, is pretty much in the position of the farmer who would continue to plow his field with a crooked stick and compete with his neighbor who uses a tractor. The unorganized worker is worse than hopeless in the industrial world as now constituted. He must depend upon favor for everything he gets, and in nine cases out of every ten he merely gets the crumbs from the table. He does not get any more because his employer does not have to give him more and knows there is little chance of being forced to do so unless the worker acquires intelligence enough to organize. This should be clear even to a moron.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Chemistry Professor—What can you tell me about nitrates?

Student—Well—er—they're a lot cheaper than day rates.—Illinois Wesleyan Argus.

Ole Olson had been working as an engine wiper, and his boss, a thrifty man, had been coaching him for promotion to fireman with such advice as:

"Now, Ole, don't waste a drop of oil—that costs money. And don't waste the waste, either—that's getting expensive, too."

When Ole went up to be questioned on his eligibility for an engineman he was asked:

"Suppose you are on your engine on a single track. You go around a curve, and you see rushing toward you an express. What would you do?"

To which Ole replied:

"I grab the oil can; I grab the waste—and I yump."—Arkansas Utility News.

"Is the motor-car an asset to the church?" inquires a religious paper.

Well, of course, it brings a good deal of business to the churchyard.—The Western Christian Advocate.

The total of \$4,500 is considered necessary to finance the Royal Oak Cemetery for the year. The board was gratified to learn that the receipts for this year were 50 per cent greater than last year's income, and the hope was expressed that, next year, the cemetery would be self-supporting.—From a news item in a Victoria (B. C.) paper.

It was at a fashionable London dinner, where brilliant guests made merry amid sumptuous luxury at the expense of their host. The table was lighted by tall candles which cast flickering shadows on the faces of the brilliant company.

Next to the Bishop sat a young girl, noted even among that blase gathering as one well versed in repartee. She provoked gales of laughter from her venerable partner throughout the dinner. It so happened that during the fish course the Bishop spilled some salt. Gracefully he took a pinch of it in his long tapering fingers and tossed it over his shoulders with some petty badinage. Unfortunately some of the salt chanced to slip down the maiden's back.

Thereupon the maiden, with a roguish smile, shook a finger at His Grace and remarked:

"Aha, Bishop, you can't catch me that way."—Forbes Magazine.

There were two negresses living on "Jeems" Island (South Carolina), and one evening Diana, who lived upstairs, upon hearing a noise, said: "Who dat?"

Nan, who lived downstairs, said: "Who dat da say 'who dat?'"

Diana replied: "Who dat da say 'who dat da say who dat' when I say 'who dat?'"—Charleston News and Courier.

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## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

All over the world men are hunting around to find out about what dead men did. Dead men are getting to be mighty important. In Egypt they are still digging into the long buried secrets of Tut-ank-amen, while a modern gasoline station puts up a red sign reading, "Toot-an-kum-in." In the midst of the Sahara explorers are digging into the ancient secrets of the Caucasian Hoggars and warm debate rages as to whether their ancient ruler, Tin Hanan, was man or woman. Where the sun blisters Arizona energetic diggers are relating the story of the discovery of ancient cast-lead swords and other weapons and implements, saying they reveal a Jewish-Roman civilization in the lurid southwest long before Columbus ever cracked a smile at Isabella. This, too, kicks up a dispute.

Roy Chapman Andrews goes into the Gobi Desert and gathers a fresh dozen of dinosaur eggs for the museum market and tells the world that the Gobi was the cradle of mankind. A party goes delving into the unexplored fastnesses of the upper Brazilian jungle to see what they can find out about early peoples there. Yucatan yields up rich treasures of lore and relics. Everywhere folks seem to want to find out about what the First People did, and when they did it and from whence they came and to whence they went. There is a lot that we don't know about those First People.

Archaeology is one of the most fascinating studies into which man can drift. Many make it a pastime, an avocation, just because of the lure of it. They want to learn about what went on. Whatever the First People did, we know something definite. We know that we are their heirs! The First People had to learn how to clothe themselves, how to keep from getting killed by animals only a little more wild than they, how to make fire and keep it going, how to build shelter. Things like that took ages to learn among the First People. When we do those simple things we are profiting by their terribly painful exploration and experience.

Every lesson that mankind has learned goes back to the first lesson, to the first fruition of thought into action among the First People. Mankind can transmit knowledge from generation to generation. That is why our human society changes so rapidly. That is why each generation didn't have to learn all over again about fire and food and shelter. That is why each generation has at its command more knowledge than the generation before. That is why men are different from animals, as a learned man has very clearly pointed out.

Let men go over the world hunting out the secrets of the First People. It is deeply interesting to learn what they did, how they lived, how they fought and why, how they fought out the battle to survive and how, little by little, they dug the attributes of civilization out of slowly accumulating thought and experience.

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# TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

A story with a moral, applicable alike to those who carry cards in trade unions, especially the I. T. U., and those gentry who "can get along just as well without a card," appeared in a recent issue of the American Printer. In a two-column story the life work and virtues of a certain gentleman were extolled to the skies. He was a printer and author, known the world over for his creative genius and his mastery over the art of typography. Not so many years ago this gentleman worked for a short time in San Francisco and had a card in the Typographical Union. He then drifted to Los Angeles, where it is presumed he fell for the siren song of the open-shoppers and dropped his membership. At any rate let us quote a few lines from the American Printer: "—now lies in a charity grave—buried by the county, and it is the desire of his friends to have his body removed to a more suitable resting place, where a fitting monument may be erected to his memory. —was one of the most brilliant men in the printing business, and we as printers feel that we should honor him who has given much to our chosen profession, and we are therefore accepting contributions in order to carry out this project." This man was killed by an automobile. The moral we wish to point out to those who have cards is that the automobile may get you at any time, and it will pay you to at all times to keep your membership in such standing that you will be entitled to your mortuary should the automobile get you. To the man who can "get along without the union" we wish to inquire who will see that his body is properly laid to rest and his memory revered? Upon the death of a member of the I. T. U. in good standing his remains are properly cared for, revered and buried in decency, even though he be residing in the most remote place. Better the union card than to know that when the grim reaper arrives that the hat will have to be passed to see that you do not repose in a pauper's grave. Think

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"Want all-round printer. One that can do floor work, hand composition, make ready, presswork, care for linotype or intertype. Will not have to take care of all above jobs, but in case of tight, want to have a man that can. Job plant at Tallahassee—the capital of Florida—"The Sun Porch of the United States." Pleasant and reasonable living. A growing city in a growing state. Send photo and general description; state salary wanted. Address Service Print Shop, Tallahassee, Fla." The above item speaks for itself and needs no comment.

Secretary Michelson wishes to call the attention of chapel chairmen to the fact that the new 1926 cards are ready for distribution, and chairmen should call at his office and receive the same.

Sunday is the regular meeting day of No. 21, and there are many matters of importance to come before the meeting. From the outlook it promises to be one of the most interesting meetings held for some time.

During the past week President Stauffer has received the third of a series of beautiful prints put out annually by the Zellerbach Paper Company of this city. The first of the series was a picture of Gutenberg, together with a reproduction of a page of the first bible printed from movable types. The second was a picture of Benjamin Franklin, and contained a treatise on his life and work. The latest is known as the "Bodoni Keepsake," and contains, beside the highly colored picture of Bodoni, a history of his life and work. The work was done by John Henry Nash of this city, and the "keepsake" is all that its name implies, being one of the best examples of the art of printing to come off the press in years.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Dispensing with the meeting of the minutes of the last regular meeting and approving the financial report, the chapel, at its regular meeting last Monday, adopted a resolution calling upon the management for co-operation in keeping the doors closed, especially in the afternoons, when the suction fans are not in operation. Next the chapel nominated candidates for officers, which resulted in W. McKnight, incumbent, being returned to the office of chairman over his opponent, former Chairman W. L. Mackey, by a vote of 55 to 35. C. C. King was re-elected to office of secretary by acclamation.

Following the chapel meeting the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society held its annual meeting, and after the reading of reports and the financial statement the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. A. Hutchison; vice-president, W. L. Mackey; secretary, Selig Oleovich; directors, C. B. Crawford and W. L. Slocum. A vote of thanks was extended to E. E. Bramble, retiring secretary, who declined to run owing to having severed his connection with the Chronicle.

Dan Shannon returned to work Wednesday after a ten-day siege of intestinal flu, during which time his condition was pretty serious. Dan said the only reason his fever did not register higher was because the thermometer could not stand the heat.

While besieged by an attack of intestinal flu last week, W. L. Mackey conceived a "bight" idea and worked out a process whereby he saves one-third of the oil used by the monotype caster. After putting the system to work Mackey figures

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the invention one of the seven wonders, and is formulating plans to secure a patent.

Arthur Nelson, one of the promising young apprentices, reported for work the first part of the week after a two-weeks illness. Art said he feels pretty good, but the flu and cold left him slightly hoarse.

Glenn E. Martin, brother of Ad Foreman Chet Martin, stepped around with a sort of "King of all he surveys" air last Tuesday, when he reported the arrival of Charles Edward Martin. Both mother and son are reported as getting along fine.

Ike Nesbit was the recipient of an appropriate gift "from his friends" the past week. Although real modest in extending a "profusious" thanks, Ike was well pleased, and "proudly" exhibited the bib.

C. C. Tyree was in a "sweat" one night last week on going off shift—all on account of his missing "new" Kelly, which was finally located in the waste basket.

Bill Harris missed a day—or nearly a day—when he awoke at 7 o'clock and reported "late" for work last Monday. But, oh boy, what a grand and glorious feeling when he discovered it was morning instead of evening.

The Zellerbach Paper Company presented the chapel with its latest work of art, "A Study in Bodoni." With each attempt the Zellerbach concern seem to bend every effort to surpass their

previous achievement, and after a careful study of their latest accomplishment one will readily agree they succeeded.

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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 8, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Garment Workers No. 131, Wm. Williams, Sarah S. Hagan, Margaret Stump, Anna Culberson, Nellie Casey, Kathryn Donovan, Delia Gordon, Catherine Barrett. Letter Carriers—John C. Daly, Porter S. Finney, Howard McMullin, John Foppiano, Chas. Erickson, Wm. A. Dunbar, Milk Drivers No. 226—J. J. Rusk, R. J. Miller, Fred Wettstein, M. E. Decker, Ernest Cogozzo, W. J. Casey, Frank J. McGovern. Automobile Mechanics—A. Keffer, F. J. Manning, J. A. Rudd, F. J. Dumond. Janitors—G. Magnuson, J. Matheson, S. J. Charcho, May McCullough. Miscellaneous Employees—George Riley, Al Price, Andy Barbour, James Howie, Frank Long, D. J. Jones, Harry Osborne, Walter Miller. Cemetery Workers—John Dempsey, Joseph Wales, Walter England. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Walter E. Anderson. Draftsmen No. 11—L. J. Bailey, J. F. Coughlan. Cracker Bakers—V. T. Scarlet, vice Bro. Steele. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Several communications from the American Federation of Labor, relative to the following subjects were read and ordered filed: 1st, relative to the Miners' controversy; 2nd, relative to the Soviet government; 3rd, relative to the world court; 4th, relative to a general list of books for trade unionists, and relative to Fascist Italy within our land. From John Wieland Brewery, with reference to the Lithographers' label on their labels. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. Receipt from the Homeless Children's Committee, acknowledging receipt of donation. From Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative Mrs. Kahn, relative to the Tariff Act of 1922. From Judge Daniel S. O'Brien, extending the compliments of the season and wishing the Council every success. From the Tailors' Union No. 80, thanking the Council for its assistance during the past year. From Senator Samuel Shortridge, relative to the Tariff Act of 1922. From Herman the Tailor, extending best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year and thanking the Council and affiliated unions for their co-operation. From the Clinton Company, Inc., relative to the Coffee Shop, 48 Market street. From the Kern County Labor Council, with reference to the Labor Press of California.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Typographical Union No. 21. Wage scale of Janitors' Union No. 9.

Request Complied With—From Janitors' Union No. 9, requesting assistance in organizing the janitors employed in laundries, bakeries and dairies throughout the city.

Communication—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting financial assistance and clothing for the miners who are now on strike.

Moved that the communication be endorsed and affiliated unions be requested to donate as liberally as possible and to send all clothing to the office of the Council where it will be properly forwarded to the miners' headquarters.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy between the Building Trades Council and the Holl Shoe Company; after being discussed it was referred to the secretary for the purpose of adjusting same. Recommended intention to declare a boycott on the Union Furniture Company, Mission street near 16th. Recommended intention to levy a boycott on the Clinton Coffee Shop, 48 Market street. Recommended intention to declare a boycott on the Mission Hotel Restaurant, on Howard street. The circular letter from the International United Garment Workers of America, relative to agitation against prison-made garments was laid over with the intention to take the matter up after New Year's and with the officers of their Executive Board when they visit this city. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Laundry Workers—Will celebrate 25th anniversary, January 30th; donated \$100 to Miners' Union. Cap Makers—Judge Golden fined a cap manufacturer \$50.00 for misuse of the union label. Waiters—Will be 25 years old in March; have held an election which brought out the largest vote in history. Barbers—International Union contributed \$5000 to the Miners; \$25.00 from local union; will be 25 years old in June. Sailors—Will be in session in convention at Baltimore on January 11th. Auto Mechanics—Initiated 173 members during the past year; business good; appreciated assistance from the Council and unions. Butchers No. 115—Will hold dance January 9th, at Auditorium and will occupy all halls. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Made 200 children happy at Christmas. Printing Pressmen—Business bad. Garage Employees—Are organizing garage employees.

**Label Section**—Are making progress; will hold a whist party on the fourth Monday of every month.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee submitted a progressive report on the proposal to establish a system of compensation in the place of injury or death suffered through the use and operation of motor vehicles in this State.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report a vigorous method of prosecuting boycotts; carried. The chair appointed Delegates Dumond, Noriega, Daly, Johnson and Mullen on said committee.

Moved that all parties in interest in connection with the Homestead Baking Company be cited to appear before the Executive Committee on Monday evening; motion lost.

Brother Andrew J. Gallagher addressed the Council and related past history of the old days in the Council; his remarks were well received by the delegates.

**Receipts**—\$311.75. **Expenses**—\$167.74.

Council adjourned at 9:50 P. M.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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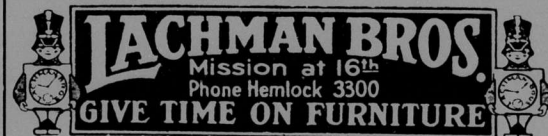
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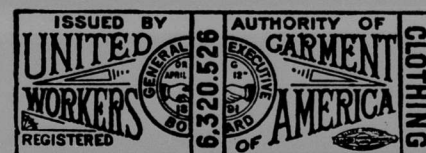
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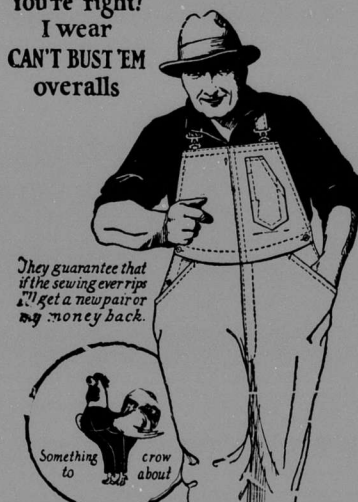
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On every one of these items

## MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting, December 16, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Roll Call.—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan, P. C. Keltner and J. J. Lyons.

Credentials.—From Millmen No. 42. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications.—From the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks, extending the season's greetings. Read, noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department, sending information in regard to the motion picture. Read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports.—Whist Game Committee reported that the last game held on November 23rd was a success, and hope that the next game will have a larger attendance than the last game, and have made arrangements for the game, which will be held on Monday evening, December 28th, at 8:30.

Label Agent W. G. Desepte reported that he had made a complaint about the doors that were being used in the Labor Temple, and the matter was adjusted. Visited tailor shop on Market street in regard to the label; made arrangements for motion picture; visited sugar mill in Crystal Market in regard to union employees; went to Richmond with Brother Dale; made arrangements for insurance; visited locals in regard to creating a larger demand for label goods; visited stores on

Sixth street in regard to union-made work shirts.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be concurred in. Moved, seconded and carried that Brothers Desepte and Johnson be authorized to place ad in the program of the Butchers for their ball on January 9th.

New Business.—Moved, seconded and carried that the Agitation Committee meet on Tuesday evening, December 29th, at 8 p. m., at Room 304, Labor Temple.

Moved, seconded and carried that we continue the subscription for Organized Labor for the year of 1926.

Tailors will use half of the Bill Board for their label.

Reports of Unions.—Longshore Lumbermen reported that business is fair. Waiters No. 30 reported that business is fair; look for the house card. Coopers No. 65 reported that business is fair. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; look for the label on gloves. Barbers reported that business is fair; look for the shop card in all barber shops. Typographical No. 21 reported that the Crowell Publishing Co. is still unfair; look for the label on all printing. Millmen No. 42 reported that business is fair. Tailors reported that business is fair; look for the label on custom-made clothes. Hatters reported that business is good; ask that all hat orders be stamped for union made hats. Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the clerk's monthly button; color changes every month; color for December is red.

Nominations of officers will take place at next meeting.

Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same being ordered paid. Dues, \$60.00; Agent Fund, \$71.63. Total \$131.63. Disbursements from the General Fund, \$61.15; Agent Fund, \$260.44. Total \$321.59.

There being no further business to come before the section, we adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again on January 6, 1926. The section wishes the labor movement a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Fraternally, yours,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

## "CURRENT WAGE" LAW SET ASIDE.

The United States Supreme Court has set aside an Oklahoma law which provides that contractors on state work shall pay the "current rate of wages" that prevails in the locality where the work was being performed.

The case revolved around the right of a construction company to pay \$3.20 a day in a locality where the current rate was \$3.60 a day. Oklahoma authorities sought to enjoin the company and the latter challenged the law's validity.

The Supreme Court held that the current wage provision presented a double uncertainty "fatal to its validity as a criminal statute." The court said that the law, in attempting to prescribe wages, did not take into consideration the amount of work done, the efficiency of workmen and other considerations, and that interpretation of the words "current rate of wages" depended, in the main, upon the probable "varying expressions" of juries in different localities.

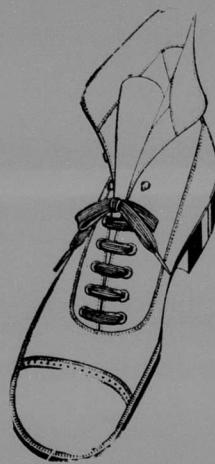
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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John A. Johnson of the printing pressmen, William R. Kelly of the railway trainmen, Virgil Straub of the bakers, Joseph Herget of the brewery workers, Thomas E. Kennedy of the granite cutters, Gillis Boar of the machinists.

The culinary unions desire it to be known that all of the Hoyt places are on the unfair list of the Labor Council and that members of unions should bear this fact in mind in the interest of the labor movement generally as well as for the benefit of the culinary workers.

As is usual this time of year a large number of credentials for delegates were received by the Labor Council at its last meeting. The following were ordered seated: Garment Workers No. 131—Wm. Williams, Sarah S. Hagan, Margaret Stump, Anna Culberson, Nellie Casey, Kathryn Donovan, Delia Gordon, Catherine Barrett. Letter Carriers—John C. Daly, Porter S. Finney, Howard McMullin, John Foppiano, Chas. Erickson, Wm. A. Dunbar. Milk Drivers No. 226—J. J. Rusk, R. J. Miller, Fred Wettstein, M. E. Decker, Ernest Cogozzo, W. J. Casey, Frank J. McGovern. Automobile Mechanics—A. Keffer,

F. J. Manning, J. A. Rudd, F. J. Dumond. Janitors—G. Magnuson, J. Matheson, S. J. Charcho, May McCullough. Miscellaneous Employees—George Riley, Al Price, Andy Barbour, James Howie, Frank Long, D. J. Jones, Harry Osborne, Walter Miller. Cemetery Workers—John Dempsey, Joseph Wales, Walter England. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Walter E. Anderson. Draftsmen No. 11—L. J. Bailey, J. F. Coughlan. Cracker Bakers—V. T. Scarlet, vice Bro. Steele.

Andrew J. Gallagher, recently appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors by the Mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Supervisor Katz, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council and related some experiences of the labor movement when he was an officer of the Council some years back. His remarks were received with enthusiasm by the delegates.

A committee consisting of F. J. Dumond, Anthony Noriega, John Daly, Theodore Johnson and James W. Mullen was appointed at the last meeting of the Labor Council to study the question of bringing about a more effective means of prosecuting boycotts levied by the Council against unfair concerns. The committee will report its recommendations back to a future meeting.

Steadily increasing business has necessitated the hiring of an extra office by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Secretary M. E. Decker reports. Payment of \$91 for sick and accident benefits was made for the week. Decker reports that a large class will be initiated at the next meeting.

A donation of \$5000 has been made to the striking coal miners in the anthracite fields by the Barbers' International, according to Secretary Roe H. Baker of Local 148. The San Francisco union at its last meeting voted an additional \$25 toward the fund.

Twelve members were gained by Electricians' Local 151 during the week, according to Secretary George Flatley. Initiations accounted for five and transfer cards seven. The union received a draft from international headquarters for \$1000 to be paid as a death benefit to the family of A. F. Snider, a pioneer member of the local, who died recently.

W. G. C. Turner, the newly elected president of the Waiters' Union, said the local closed the year with a membership of over 2200, the greatest it ever had, and that the finances were in a correspondingly good condition. On March 9th the union will celebrate its 25th anniversary. This union also claims to be the largest of its craft in the United States, according to Secretary Hugo Ernst. The union lost no money or members in its recent strike, he says.

Communications have been received by the Labor Council from Senators Hiram Johnson and Samuel Shortridge and Congresswoman Florence Kahn, that they will do all in their power to further the interests of the Council in its fight against the proposed repeal of the tariff act which levies a heavy assessment on repairs to American ships in foreign ports.

Laundry Workers, Local 26, will give an entertainment and dance January 30th as their celebration of the 25th anniversary of organization. The union now has 1600 members and claims to be the largest of its craft in the United States. Only one strike has occurred since the time of its organization. Over 10,000 members have passed through the local's books, according to Secretary Anna Brown. The union's treasury is in excellent condition, \$100 having been recently donated to the striking miners in the anthracite fields.

### BERRY RE-ELECTED.

Major George L. Berry, international president, and all other officers of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, have been unanimously re-elected. Major Berry announced the result of the balloting.

Those who find fault with worthy things are captious without being helpful. The influence of the union label grows stronger with each passing year.

The strike and boycott invite retaliatory measures. Even in victory it is difficult to estimate the cost or to measure the gain. The union label scores gains but inspires no revenge.

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